Amendments to the Specification

[0005]   In addition to [[a]] user tables, that is, tables
created by users to contain user data, a database contains a
variety of system tables, whose function is to hold certain data
that the database manager itself needs in order to manage the
database.   The system tables are collectively referred to as the
database catalog.

[0021]   Providing multiple environments is sure way to
avoid lock contention.   Each user entity is given a set of
tables.   This avoids DB2 load and lock contention problems
entirely, but it can be an expensive alternative.   It is not
[[be]] unusual for an application environment with 400 "live"
tables to grow or perhaps explode to more than 8000 test and
development tables.   Even with the availability of DB2 alter and
migrate tools, this alternative becomes very time consuming for
database administrators (humans).   Application program modules
each have to be bound properly, using the correct DB2 table
creator.   The same program module can be bound many times in such
an environment.   If there is a common module that is used in many
functions and a change is made to it, the module will have to be
bound numerous times and tested everywhere.   Another risk of this
solution is not properly making a table change to all
environments.   This could result in application program code
being developed against an outdated table definition.   In
general, when multiple environments are provided, a lot of
coordination is required for database changes.   The more
environments, the more coordination is required.